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THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Speech of Hon. Henry Winter Davis in the House of Representatives, March 2, 1865--The Administration Denounced by one of its Supporters--The Horrors of Military Rule Unveiled, &c.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland—Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the weight of the criticism of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens,] and I am sure that nobody will say that I have ever embarrassed the proceedings of this House by any pertinacious adherence to schemes of my own. I have never embarrassed the House week after week by motions to tax or exempt whisky on hand. That would have been a more appropriate subject of criticism than such an amendment as this, which is never too early, and can never be too late until the voice of liberty shall cease to be heard in the United States. Then it will be impertinent to arrest the progress of supplies for the government by calling the attention of the representatives of the people to the freedom of their constituents. Let this bill perish a thousand times rather than that any vote should go on the records of this House declaring that the protection of the liberties of the citizens of Massachusetts and the citizens of Maryland are not of paramount importance to a vote of money for the violators of their rights. There has been no other period, sir, at which I could obtain the ear of the House on such an amendment. I have had my eye on the gradual intrusion of the military authority on the rights of the citizen from the outbreak of the rebellion. It was first instigated by the people; and the most eminent jurists of the land converted their clamor into the semblance of the voice of the law by maintaining the right of the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* without the authority of Congress—in the face of John Marshall's judgment. Gentlemen of the opposition, on this topic, have no right here to cast imputations on the administration. Geo. B. McClellan first set the bad example in an order illegally suspending the right of *habeas corpus* in Maryland. I refer to that not as an imputation on them, but because it shows that it is no party question with which we are dealing to-day, but an American question, a question of republican liberty endangered by the common madness of government and the people. The evil has gone so far that to-day every man feels, without the necessity of an argument, that there must be a stop put to military trials of citizens in the states here represented, or there is no law or liberty in the land. The honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania has said that convictions have taken place under laws passed by Congress. I admit it; but that proves only that Congress is also guilty of the usurpation. And the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] has told us that the law which he introduced has failed to serve the purpose contemplated, while it has developed consequences of which he did not dream. The honorable gentleman says that it ought to be repealed, and if it ought to be repealed, then carry the remedy to the root of grievance and discharge the men who were convicted under what was in form a law, but in fact a usurpation which had not the authority of the constitution. But, sir, have prosecutions stopped within the limits of the acts of Congress? If they had, I could have heard with more patience the appeal of my honorable friend from Pennsylvania. But every one knows that they have not. We in Maryland have known it by sharp castigation now for three years. It is now being known in New-York. And in Boston men have turned grey under persecutions not according to those laws. But, sir, what do you say with reference to trials for things, that are not crimes under any law, for things that are not defined to be crimes, civil or military? What do you say to the trial of a loyal citizen in the city of Baltimore upon the charges and specifications which I hold in my hands, for forging Jefferson Davis's currency? One of my constituents *is now in jail under those specifications*, having been tried and condemned by a military tribunal for attempting to break down the rebel currency! I can state no other fact that will better illustrate the insolence of irresponsible military tribunals, known to no law, appointed under no law, restrained by no law, authorized by nobody, bound by no law but the will of the men who sit in their uniforms to try the rights of American citizens according to the law of the sword.

Mr. Stevens—Do I understand the gentleman to say that this man was convicted on the ground of having counterfeited the rebel currency?

Mr. Davis, of Maryland—He was condemned for that, and is now in jail.

Mr. Stevens—Well, I think that a man who was fool enough to spend his time in such work ought to suffer some severe punishment.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland—If all fools are at the mercy of the military courts and they are to judge of it, they have a wide jurisdiction.—[Laughter]

Then there is the case of Weisenfield. This man was not charged with defrauding the government, under the act of Congress; he never placed himself within the reach of the law to which the gentleman from Massachusetts has referred. He was charged, and in my judgment charged falsely, and convicted on testimony which no jury in the world of any political complexion would weigh an instant, of having sold a few hundred dollars' worth of goods to a government spy to be sent across the lines to the southern confederacy. That trial by military commission was authorized by no law known to any statute-book in the U. States. The crime of trading with the rebel states is expressly directed to be tried and punished by *indictment* before the U. States courts for a misdemeanor merely; but he now lies in a New York penitentiary, herding with felons, murderers, and thieves, though if legally convicted before Chief Justice Chase he could by law have been sentenced only to fine and imprisonment in jail! I am daily beset by letters and solicitations of loyal gentlemen, my firmest and best personal friends in the world, to go to the President and beg as a boon that this man be *pardoned!* I have had no stronger pressure brought upon me since I have been in public life. My reply is: if a petition is gotten up for Mr. Weisenfield to pardon the President for his illegal oppression, I will sign it; but I will not degrade the name of an American citizen by signing a petition to beg as a favor the personal liberty of an American citizen illegally and oppressively condemned by a military commission and that at the hands of the President who twice refused to refer his case to the courts of the U. States wide open for his protection, and, in the face of the laws and Constitution of the U. States subjected him to this illegal persecution. Sir, let him stay where he is till the voice of public indignation or the whispers of conscience compel his honorable discharge—not his pardon! Till they who illegally confined him shall beg him to come forth! Mr. Chairman, the alarming fact is this—military commissions do not even profess to be governed by the laws of the U. States enacted by Congress. They have created a department of jurisprudence unknown to the laws of the United States, nowhere embodied in statutes or decisions, called the "customs of war." They try loyal men in loyal states, where no war rages, for a violation of what they call *"the usages of war." Here are the pondects of the future empire of the United States;* the rulings of the Judge-Advocate General on "the usages and customs of war" applied to peaceful citizens in loyal states where the courts are open, where the law alone ought to be the rule of every judgment and every conviction. This invention of the law of "the usages of war" and "military offenses," applied to citizens and friends instead of enemies, annuls every act of Congress. In vain does the act of the 3d of March, 1863, punish the aiding a soldier to desert by one not in the military service on legal conviction in the courts of the United States; in vain does the act of the 3 d of March, 1863, punish fraudulent claims, false oaths, forged signatures, forging papers, embezzling U. States property, false receipts for arms, purchasing arms from soldiers, when committed by a person in the military forces of the United States, on conviction by court-martial, and at the discretion of the court-martial, but in the third section declares that any person not in the military forces of the U. States guilty of those acts, shall forfeit certain fines and be subject to certain imprisonment on conviction in the courts of the United States; for the military commissions presume to punish every one of these acts committed by citizens in defiance of the law securing them a constitutional trial. By the act of the 2d March, 1831, forging pay certificates is punishable by the courts of the United States in the District of Columbia; yet a military commission punishes it within sight of the open court-house and of the President's mansion!

The act of March 3, 1863, expressly directs a person guilty of resisting the draft to be arrested by the provost marshal and to be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and, on conviction by them, subject him to fine and imprisonment; but the military commissions have annulled that law, and instead of delivering the person to the civil authorities for trial, themselves hold and try, convict and punish him; and this when the courts of the United States are wide open in the District where Congress sits in peace and enacts the laws which are thus defied! If these things be not arrested, there is no law but the sword, no judge but the majority of a military commission holding their commission at the will of the President. Now, sir, I have a word for the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Yeaman,] who moved to include persons engaged in violating the rules and customs of war. Does that mean citizens of the United States in loyal states, where the courts of the United States are open, where their act is treason, for which the statutes of the United States say they shall be tried, on indictment, before the courts of the United States, and who, the Constitution says, shall be tried no otherwise than by a jury of the state and district in which the crime was committed, and convicted only on the testimony of two witnesses? If it is notorious that they are guerillas, in the name of conscience and common sense can not that be made to appear to a jury of their loyal fellow citizens, to be summoned by a marshal appointed by the President himself; prosecuted by a district attorney that he appoints; adjudged by judges who hold their office during life; many of them now even appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and all liable to impeachment by us and conviction by the Senate if not fit to administer justice? If it be a matter of doubt; then the prisoners are entitled to that doubt; and if it is so plain that there is no doubt, then any tribunal will convict. That is my answer to that proposed amendment.

Mr. Yeaman—I ask the gentleman to yield to me.

Mr. Davis of Maryland—certainly, for a question.

Mr. Yeaman—I only desire, Mr. Chairman, to state that there is now a law of the Congress of the United States prescribing the mode and manner of trying these vagabonds, cut-throats and robbers, who have to-day become the greatest scourge to the states of Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky. In reply to the suggestion, if it is so notorious that they are guerrillas why cannot it be proved and established in a court of justice, I will say now that in three-fourths of Kentucky we have no courts of justice, because from the acts of these men we cannot hold them. In eight counties of my own district they have burned our court-houses, and the officers of the law cannot go there, juries cannot be summoned, and witnesses cannot testify. I will add, if the gentleman will permit me——

Mr. Davis, of Maryland—I cannot yield for an argument.

Mr. Yeaman—I do not propose to make an argument.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland—It is impossible for me to yield further. I must go on.

In the first place, if three-fourths of the State of Kentucky are subject to incursions of guerrillas, the other fourth is not, and that will furnish jurors enough. If there is room to hold a military court there is room to hold a civil court. If men are not afraid to go to testify before a military court they will not be afraid to go before a civil court. If bayonets are needed to protect them before a military court, bayonets can protect them before a civil court. Sir, this hankering after military courts is not because they cannot be tried and convicted before the courts of the United States, if guilty; but men mad with civil war want a sharper and easier way to deal with criminals as enemies—It is the cry for vengeance and not justice! That is what it is and nothing else. I live in a state that has never disgraced itself by rebellion, but it has been disturbed by internal dissensions; and I know that rancorous hostility which has grown up between men even of the same family. And I do not wish military tribunals to apply their harsh, sharp vengeance between men who live on adjacent estates, at the instigation of personal revenge, of malice, without local public trial, unprotected by the rights secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States, when a whispered lie may stain innocence with the penitentiary by the vote of two out of three of a military commission. If they have committed acts which render them dangerous but are not criminal or cannot be proved, we have authorized the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the President can *hold* them; not try, not convict, not disgrace, not degrade, not kill, but *hold them* under the precautionary discretion conferred by law and rendered secure by the military power. If they have committed crimes known to the law which can be proved, and which it is desirable to punish, the President can prove it before the courts of the United States in Maryland, and they can be convicted in the courts of the U. States in Maryland. Now a word touching the amendment of my honorable friend from Ohio, [Mr. Schenck,] with whom I always differ with the greatest hesitation. Yet I think that his logic will bring him to this conclusion, that if the Constitution of the United states says that no one shall be tried for any infamous crime otherwise than by a jury of the state and district, except cases arising in the military or naval forces of the United States, any enactment which authorizes any one to be tried in any other way in the states where United States courts are open is itself void. The tribunal which tries a case not arising in the military forces in any other way is a trespasser, and the party who was convicted has a private remedy for the injury he has sustained if the court had no jurisdiction. No one can violate the right of the citizen to immunity from military trial safely, whether we declare it or not, and every one has his remedy to-day in the courts of the United States, in spite of any enactment, for every oppression. Why then place a provision in the law declaring these proceedings to be void? In order that a loud voice should go out from this hall to the American people, ringing over the land to announce by authority that their representatives recognize and declare the nullity of the proceedings of these military tribunals, and to encourage the people to seek redress in the courts of the country, not by crawling solicitations at the hands of the President of the United States, but of right, by law, before these courts, which are the glory and the safety of the American Republic. My honorable friend also wishes me to strike out that part of my amendment which provides that those not liable to trial by military courts now held under their sentences should be discharged or delivered to the civil tribunals for trial. Sir, if it will satisfy any gentleman here, or remove any doubt or hesitation, I will most cheerfully agree that the word "discharge" shall be stricken out, so that the provision will stand that these men shall be delivered over to the civil tribunals to be proceeded against according to law—the American's birthright.

But it is objected by my honorable friend from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) that these men, having first disputed the jurisdiction of the military court, will, when brought before a civil court, plead their former conviction in bar. I know the eminent legal ability of my friend, and if he will run over in his mind the form of plea that must be made in such a case he would find that it would be this: On a given day, at a certain place, before A B C D E F and G, a military commission convened by order of the President of the United States, I, a citizen not in the military service of the United States, was convicted for a violation of "the usages of war," or some crime known to the law, but punishable by statute only in the courts of the United States, and sentence and punishment. My learned friend would be the first to put in a demurrer to such a plea. On the record it would appear that the military commission had no jurisdiction of the party or the offense; that the party had not been *convicted* at all; that he had never been in jeopardy of life or limb; for the Constitution forbids such a tribunal to try such a person. The jurisdiction of every court, especially one of limited and exceptional jurisdiction, may be impeached collaterally, or must appear on its record; and the appearance of generals and colonels and captains sitting, at the will of the President, in place of venerable judges, whose tenure is good behavior, and the absence of a jury, show that it is not a court at all, but an unlawful combination of trespassers usurping the functions of a court, guilty of a crime and not exercising an authority. Any court of the United States will, on *habeas corpus*, discharge a citizen confined under sentence of such a tribunal. Let those now in illegal confinement seek that remedy; and if it be denied them, let an impeachment by the representatives of the people vindicate the rights of the people. Mr. Chairman, the public safety never has required these illegal and summary trials; it now requires that they cease. The past, men are ready to forget, the American people most of all; they instigated or tolerated the usurpations of those in authority; but they now have felt the sharpness of military justice and demand of their rulers a return to the Constitution and laws. If heretofore they have violated the law and Constitution—I do not say criminally, I do not say with intent to oppress, I do not say even knowing it to be criminal—it was the common error; and they may plead the error of the people which misled the leaders of the people at the beginning of the rebellion. More firmness, more knowledge, more coolness in high places, might perhaps have arrested the popular current and silenced the popular tumult and kept the torrent within the bounds of law. It was not found in places of authority; all bowed before the storm and floated with the current. It is in the power of the representatives of the American people alone to stop it before every vestige of American liberty is hurled beneath the waters. Sir, I am not willing to change one word of my amendment. It was not framed out of my own head, of my old-fashioned whims and fancies, now out of fashion in this era of gold lace and military vertigo. I had frequent consultations with some of the ablest members upon this side of the House, those most conspicuous for the ardor of their support of the administration; and they think with me that obstinate adherence to these abuses must destroy either the administration or the republic. If it would satisfy any one to strike out the word "discharge," I have no objection, because an American citizen is safe when delivered into the custody of the civil authorities to be proceeded against according to law; but beyond that I do not feel disposed to modify my amendment in any particular. Least of all can I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Kasson,) which enumerates the offenses for which citizens shall not be tried by military courts, but yields the whole principle by admitting that persons not in the military forces, in states where the United States courts are open, may be tried for violating the "usages and customs of war;" it recognizes the category of military offenses committed by a citizen, an exception which would place your liberty and life and mine at the beck and call, at the will and pleasure of any military commission of officers too worthless for field service, ordered to try us, and "organized to convict." That amendment involves a total misapprehension of the whole question. It is not what offenses a military court may try, but what persons they may try for any offense. The Constitution forbids them to try any citizen for any offense. I will not detain the House by narrating the individual cases of oppression that are fresh in my memory. There is no gentleman that does not know of such cases in his own neighborhood, and has not felt this atmosphere of oppression around him.

Income of Farmers.

The following letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may be of interest to farmers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1865.

SIR:—Your letter of March 9th, in regard to farmer's income returns is received.

I reply that the act of July 1, 1862, under which returns were made for the annual income taxes of 1862 and 1863, required farmers to make returns of the entire crop harvested.

But the act of June 30th, 1864, now in force, under which the returns for the special income tax of 1863 were made, requires farmers to return each year the amount of produce sold.

It will be found that the farmer's income returns of 1864 will include some portion of the crop of 1863, and which was taxed as income for that year. There is an apparent injustice in subjecting the same income to tax in two different years when sold; but consideration of the question will show that it is only an apparent one.

For, suppose the income of a farmer to be the same every year, and the rate of tax the same, it is plain that the amount of tax should always be the same. Now, the farmer does not sell the whole crop of each year within that year; and if he is taxed in 1864 on such produce only as he raised and sold within that year, it is clear that he will not pay the full tax due on his real income.

Suppose the yearly crop to be the same, the farmer will, in the last year of the tax, raise a certain amount of produce on which he will pay no tax, because unsold, and such produce will, on an average, be a fair offset against the produce raised in 1863, but sold in 1864, and which consequently pays two taxes.

It is true that in particular cases hardships will arise from the fact that the practice of farmers is not uniform in regard to selling or storing produce, and in other cases farmers will escape their just share of tax for the same reason. But the same occasional inequality will occur under any general provision of law, and cannot be avoided.

The entire amount, therefore, of produce sold in 1864 must be returned as income by farmers, without regard to any taxes previously paid on any such produce.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

E. F. Church, Esq., Revenue Inspector, Towsontown, Maryland.

☞The total police force of London last year, was 7,190, and its expense $2,800,000.

ALUM or vinegar is good to set colors, red, green, or yellow.

Particulars of the Capture of Jeff. Davis.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Hilton Head, gives the following particulars of the capture of Jefferson Davis:

Through the kindness of Lieut. Col. Pritchard, in charge of the prisoners, your correspondent was permitted to visit the steamer, and learned from the Colonel and others the particulars of the capture, which was made by a detachment of 128 men of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. B. D. Pritchard, about one mile from Irwinsville, Ga., and about 100 miles southeast from Macon. The Colonel learned on the 9th inst. where they were encamped, and just before daylight on the 10th surrounded the camp. It was supposed that Davis had a considerable force as guard, and a severe fight was expected. By an unfortunate and so far unaccountable accident one part of the force fired upon another, and before the mistake was discovered two men were killed and six others slightly wounded. Capt. Hudson had placed a strong guard around the tent where Davis was supposed to be, and when the firing commenced, thinking his duty called him to the fight, he left the tent in charge of a corporal with orders to let no one pass out. The corporal went to the door where he was met by a lady, who proved to be Mrs. Davis, and who said that tent was occupied by ladies, and she hoped they would be permitted to dress before being disturbed.

Very soon, she again and voluntarily appeared at the door, with another person in petticoats, morning dress and a woolen cloak, with a hood closely drawn over the head and a pail on her arm

Corporal ordered halt! which was of course obeyed, but Mrs. D. feelingly appealed to the Corporal to allow her mother to go to the spring for a pail of water—it was hard, even if they were prisoners, not to be allowed to get a little water for their morning ablutions. Mr. Corporal just then observed that the morning dress was not quite long enough to conceal a pair of boots looking rather too heavy for *"mother"* to wear, and, with his Spencer carbine presented to the aged lady's head, ordered her to remove that cloak. The argument was persuasive, even to the chivalry. The disguise was removed and Jeff. Davis appeared in full view.

Davis said he should have defended himself if he had been armed—even if he had a revolver he would have fought with it as long as he could. The Corporal replied to him, that he didn't appear to be in very good fighting condition just at that time.

After a hurried breakfast the party was put in marching order. The prisoners, in ambulances, preceded by the band of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, playing first "Yankee Doodle," which had evidently a depressing influence on the feelings of Mr. Davis; but when in a few minutes the band struck into the somewhat familiar air of "John Brown's Body's Marching On," it was too much for endurance, and he actually fell prostrate in the ambulance, and was kept concealed from view by his friends for a considerable time.

C. C. Clay was not captured, but wrote to Gen. Wilson that having learned that a reward had been offered for his apprehension as an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln, and feeling entirely innocent of such a charge, he would at once give himself up for due examination and trial.

Gen. Wheeler asked and expected to be paroled, under the armistice granted by General Sherman, but Col. Pritchard "couldn't see it." Instead of accepting the terms of the armistice and laying down his arms, the General undertook to keep up the war, fighting his way thro' the country, and the Colonel decided that his case must be settled by higher than his authority.

Jefferson Davis looks careworn and dejected. None shook his hand; but some of the visitors, desiring to hear him talk, commenced conversations with him upon ordinary topics—the weather, &c., &c. It was noticed, in all his conversations, that his eyes were constantly toward the floor, as though the eye of a Yankee was not pleasant and agreeable to meet. He is dressed in a fine gray suit, and wears a drab soft hat. The last four years have added apparent more than ten to his age.

With Mr. Stephens it is different. He is, for him, in tolerable health, and his eyes are keen and pleasant to look upon. He is very agreeable in conversation, and earnestly desires a permanent restoration of the Union. He says the advice and warning which he gave to the people of Georgia before she seceded were such as a wise man ought to give, but the majority overruled him. He concedes that slavery is at an end in this country.

Chief Justice Chase Begging Negro Votes.

It is said to be well understood in Washington circles that Chief Justice Chase is already out as a candidate for the presidency in 1868. He is taking time by the forelock, and is resolved to make a sure thing of the nomination of the radicals this time. He has issued another circular, similar in form to the one gotten up by his friends last spring; and it is now being circulated extensively, though secretly, in Ohio, and throughout the Western States. His trip to the South is looked upon as an electioneering tour, and he has been making speeches for buncombe to such audiences as he could gather.—The New York *Herald* has the following notice of a speech made by him at Charleston, a few days since:

The Chief Justice of the United States is now on a stumping tour along the Southern coast, entertaining the negroes with his ideas of reconstruction. We gave yesterday his first speech, delivered in Charleston to a promiscuous audience, composed mostly of negroes. The burden of this speech is advice to the negroes in regard to their duties and relative to their course of action in their new relations with the rest of mankind. After urging upon the colored people to be industrious and economical, he delivered an essay on the importance of the right of negroes to vote. In his remarks upon that subject he throws considerable doubt upon the present Administration favoring the policy of clothing the colored race with the privileges of the elective franchise, adding, "I am no longer in its councils." He, however, took special pains to show that he had long favored that policy, and endeavored to prove that the idea originated with him referring to a speech delivered twenty years ago in Cincinnati. He appeared desirous of impressing upon his audience that he was the father of the idea of elevating the negro, but at the same time informing them that there were obstacles in their way, but by perseverance they would finally accomplish it—that is, when he became President.

Can any American imagine a more disgraceful proceeding than that! Here is the Chief Justice of the United States, begging votes of a promiscuous crowd of ignorant negroes, in one of the principal cities of the South, before they have any right to exercise the right of suffrage; and when it is clear that no such right can be conferred upon them except through a clear and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States; of which Mr. Chase, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is the sworn guardian and defender. This single disgusting exhibition is enough to damn the doctrine of negro suffrage to eternal infamy. Let any man imagine what would be the condition of this country, or of any State in it where there is a large negro population, were the right to vote given to them. What white man, with a decent sense of self-respect, would appear on the hustings where he had to solicit the votes of every ignorant and degraded negro in the district? What decent white man is there who would not feel himself to be degraded when every filthy and ignorant negro could jostle him as he approached the polls to deposit his ballot? How long would the right of suffrage be regarded as of any worth after it had been so basely prostituted.

We should speedily see State Legislatures and the halls of Congress filled with such low wretches as would not scruple to associate on intimate terms with the negro. He who would put himself nearest on a level with them would be most certain to receive their support, and in almost any district in the South they would be the controlling political element. Only a negro, or some white wretch utterly lost to all sense of decency, could be elected to office. It is hard to preserve proper composure when speaking of such things. Every instinct of the nobler race revolts at the outrageous doctrine boldly and shamelessly advocated by such well known leaders of the Republican party as Salmon P. Chase.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

President Johnson's Opinion of the Use of Ardent Spirits.

The New York *Observer* says:

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from E. C. Delavan, Esq., which gives to the American people the opinion of several Presidents on the use of ardent spirits. It presents the names of the late Mr. Lincoln and his successor, Andrew Johnson:

SOUTH BALLSTON, Saratoga Co., April 29, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In 1833, I visited ex-President Madison, who signed the declaration below. On my return from Virginia I called on President Jackson and ex-President Adams. They added their signatures. The declaration is on parchment. Every succeeding President has added his name except President Harrison. He died before I had time to forward it; but that he would have signed it I have no doubt, had he lived, as I was given to understand, after his death, that he had abandoned his interest in a distillery from principle. * * * * President Johnson has now returned the document to me with his autograph.

Yours, truly,

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION.

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit but the good of our country and the world.

James Madison,	Andrew Jackson,
John Quincy Adams,	M. Van Buren,
John Tyler,	Z. Taylor,
Millard Fillmore,	James K. Polk,
Franklin Pierce,	James Buchanan,
Abraham Lincoln,	Andrew Johnson.

☞We are frequently asked what the words "Sic Semper Tyrannis," used by Booth, the assassin mean. We answer that they are Latin, and mean *"May the fate of Tyrants ever be thus."* It is the motto of Virginia, and illustrates a man killing a tyrant with a sword, and having his foot on his neck.—*Hamburg Advertiser.*

☞Much excitement exists in Pittsburg about a house on Pennsylvania Avenue in that city, which is said to be haunted. Several columns of marvellous things are published in relation to it, enough to make any person believe that he saw a ghost himself every dark night, through the terror of reading of such dark horrors.

☞There are 300,000 houses in London,—which, if all set in a row, would reach across France, and over the Pyrenees. Land is in demand and has been sold at the high price of $1,000,000 per acre.

☞To dream, *only* to dream, that you've committed a capital crime, is lucky—for *you.*

☞In order to deserve a true friend, you must first learn to be one

☞Ladies will sooner pardon want of sense than want of manners.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: : : JUNE 2, 1865.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bedford, on

Monday, the 19th day of June,

next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., which body will place in nomination a County Ticket to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election.—Under the rules, each district is entitled to two delegates. The Democrats of the several districts are also particularly requested to choose Vigilance Committees for the coming year and to return their names to the Chairman of the County Committee.

O. E. SHANNON,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Committee.

Colonization vs. Amalgamation.

Negro slavery being practically abolished, the question arises, what is to be the civil status of the liberated race. Shall the freed negro become a citizen of the United States and of the State in which he resides, equal in rights and privileges to the white man? Shall he vote, sit upon juries, become a legislator, governor, or president? Shall he be regarded as a permanent resident of our country, mingling his blood with that of the white inhabitants, or shall he, like the Indian, be looked upon as but a temporary sojourner, and his stay among us as incompatible with our interests, or those of his own race? These questions are pertinent to the present political era and demand our serious and earnest consideration.

Guided by the light of history, we must come to the conclusion that it would be a dangerous experiment to invest the negro with the political privileges exercised, in this country, by the white man. The right to vote, hold office, and sit upon juries, involves the social, as well as political, equality of the races. You cannot avoid association with a man who sits with you in the jury box, who runs for office with you on the same ticket, who is constable of the same district in which you are justice of the peace. Nothing can be more certain than that social affinities would spring from the political equality of the whites and blacks; and the just as certain physical corollary of mixture of blood, would inevitably follow this social commingling of the races. Now, we have endeavored to clear our mind of all prejudice on this subject, and we think we have succeeded in doing so. We desire the good of our own race and the welfare of the colored people. But we do not believe that either can be attained through political and social equality. Under such an order of things, our population would become Mexicanized, degraded into a hybrid race, whose history is written in the domestic broils and petty revolutions and bloody governmental failures of the South American continent. Let us be taught by the experience of our neighbors. Let the history of Mexico and Colombia and Buenos Ayres, be unto us an all-sufficient lesson in regard to the instability of governments depending, intellectually and physically, upon the resources of a mixed race. Let us understand, too, that the Emperor of Hayti, and the President of Liberia, who are negroes ruling negro subjects, are more successful in maintaining peace and order within their dominions, than the hybrid chiefs that rule the mixed races of Central and South America. It being, then, the testimony of history, that it is better for the happiness of mankind, that the European and African races should live separate from each other, we conclude that the government should adopt a plan of gradual colonization, by the operation of which the African population in our country would be, by degrees, deported to Liberia, or some other portion of the land which God himself gave them as a dwelling place.—Judging from some declarations recently made by President Johnson, we have no doubt that he is a colonizationist, and that he will not favor the doctrine of political and social equality now being promulgated by Sumner and Chase. It would be, indeed, a consummation devoutly to be wished, if the regeneration and christianization of Africa, were finally to result from that negro slavery which has so long been the source of contention and strife among our people. The finger of God could be plainly discerned in such a wonderful course and issue of events. Yet we are almost within reach of this great consummation. Let the people of the United States but will it, and African colonization will soon become a fixed fact.

General Jail Delivery.

Andrew Johnson has ordered the release of all persons imprisoned by military tribunals during the war. At least so we are informed by telegraph. If this be true, we say God bless Andrew Johnson for this act of mercy! We begin almost to hope that Stanton has found a master. If he wants to retain his place as Secretary of War, he will evidently have to "knuckle down."

☞Our thanks are due to Hon. A. H. Coffroth and Hon. G. W. Householder, for valuable public documents.

Democratic County Convention.

This body will meet, in this place, on Monday, 19th inst. The elections for delegates will be held on Saturday, the 17th inst. We hope that every district will send delegates and choose the very best men to serve in that capacity.—We hope, also, that the elections will be conducted in such a manner that no one will have cause of complaint. Particular care should be taken to select three persons, in each district, to act as a committee of vigilance. Let active, working men be chosen. Drones and do-nothings have no business on such committees. The names of persons composing such committees should be returned to the Chairman of the County Committee, on the day of the meeting of the Convention. Now is the time for Democrats to work. Do not delay organization another day, but begin *now*. A gentleman who had an interview with President Johnson, a short time ago, informs us that in the course of conversation upon political topics, the President declared that "This government cannot exist without the Democratic party." With such assurance that the services of the Democracy are indispensable to the welfare of the republic, let us consider it a patriotic duty not only to keep up but to endeavor to perfect our organization. To work, then, Democrats, and let your efforts for the cause be steady and unremitting!

Returning to the Fold.

We are glad to learn that many of those who were formerly Democrats, but who were induced to leave the party because of their anti-slavery proclivities, and, since the beginning of the war, because of a desire to "sustain the government," are now returning to their first love, Democracy. The war being over and slavery abolished, upon other issues they stand where they stood in the time of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, and thus find themselves again in the ranks of their former party. Men who have acted on what they considered *principle*, in temporarily leaving the party, we heartily welcome back. But the selfish tricksters who left us for the sake of office and emolument, can never more regain the confidence, or respect, of the Democracy.

The Magazines.

AMERICAN MONTHLY.—This magazine is rightly named. It is *American* in the true sense of the word. There is not the least taint of sectionalism, nor the faintest odor of fanaticism, upon its pages. A broad and thorough nationality, a republicanism of the true Jeffersonian character, are blended in its political articles, whilst its literary matter is entirely free from that detestable cant about other people's supposed short-comings, so characteristic of the publications of New England. Its scientific articles are full of learning and research. In short, it is an ably edited book and should be generously sustained by the reading public.—Published by J. Holmes Agnew, N. York city.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—The June number of "Harper" is on our table. It contains a number of interesting papers, among which are "Washoe Revisited," "From Theran to Samarcand," &c. "Armadale," by Wilkie Collins, and "Our Mutual Friend," by Charles Dickens, are continued. Address Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York city. For sale by J. H. Hutton, Bedford.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This old favorite of the ladies is especially brilliant for June. The illustrations are fine. The fashions, as usual, are very fully exhibited. "Godey" is, indeed, a useful book in the household. For sale by J. H. Hutton.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—"Peterson" for June, is before us. The embellishments are in excellent style. Several interesting novelettes, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, and Louise Chandler Moulton, are now running through the pages of Peterson.

LADIES' FRIEND.—The June number of this work is very readable. "Chrysalis and Butterfly," by Eleanor C. Donnelly, is a story full of sprightly originality. There is a large double page colored fashion plate, with a number of other fine embellishments.

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.—To all who feel an interest in matters pertaining to the Pacific states and territories, we say, subscribe for "Gazlay." It is an excellent guide to the gold-seeker and fortune-hunters generally.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21, *via* PHILADELPHIA, May 36.—The *Picayune* has reliable information from the Trans-Mississippi Department. Col. Sprague's conference with Kirby Smith has resulted in nothing of consequence. The Rebel Col. Smith is disposed to surrender, but the Missouri Generals, Parsons and Shelby, demand an amnesty for themselves, which was not offered in the President's proclamation. Col. Sprague returned, accompanied by a Missouri Colonel, who goes to Washington with him to confer with the authorities there. If the Rebel Generals are not included in the amnesty they propose to join Maximilian. Their troops are deserting in great numbers and going home. The people are generally despondent.

A boat was expected down the Mississippi on the 24th. The country was overflowed from Alexandria to the mouth of Red River.

The steamship Clinton, from Brazos on the 16th, brings information of a fight at Boxo Del Chicho Pass, between the United States forces under Gen. Slaughter and the Rebels, in which the enemy were driven twenty miles towards Brownsville, when the Rebels were reinforced, and our troops retreated, fighting, and reached Brazos with a loss of 72 killed, wounded and missing, including Captain Temple and Lieut. Sedgwick, of the 34th Indiana, captured. The Rebel official report magnifies our force and claims a big victory, but admits a loss of forty killed.

Parties from Northern Mexico represent the Liberal party as growing stronger and popular, and it is believed they will soon possess all the northern part of the country.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Returned.—Hon. W. P. Schell and family have returned to their home in this place, having resided in Philadelphia since last autumn.

☞On a visit.—Dr. P. H. Pensyl, Surgeon of the 56th P. V., has been on a visit, for some days, to his friends in this place.

☞Progressing—the grading of Richard street. When finished the street will be greatly improved.

☞Jeremiah Clemens, formerly United States Senator from Alabama, died at Huntsville, a few days ago.

☞Ex-Senator Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, has resumed the practice of law at Henderson, Ky.

☞A Memphis paper denies the report of Forrest's death. Forrest addressed his troops on the 9th, advising them to submit to the Federal authority.

☞An order of the War Department directs the release of all persons imprisoned by sentence of military tribunals during the war.

☞The report that Jefferson Davis was manacled is not true. A guard is constantly in his cell, but his movements within the room where he is confined, are not restricted.

☞The 5th army corps had a torchlight procession at their camp ground, near Washington on Thursday night.

☞The Confederate General Edward Johnson has been brought to Washington from Fort Warren, as a witness for the defense in the trial for assassination there.

☞Manager Ford, of Baltimore, has been released from the Old Capitol prison. John S. Clark, the brother-in-law of Booth, has also been released.

☞See advertisement of Buckeye Mower and Reaper, by Mr. P. H. Shires, in another column. The *Buckeye* is considered one of the best machines in use.

☞IN TOWN.—Gen. A. P. Wilson, of Huntingdon, paid us a visit, a few days ago. The general is a "prince of clever fellows," a good Democrat, and a lawyer of high standing.

☞Mr. Henry Shomber has taken the "Mansion House," Berlin, Pa. Henry knows how "to keep a hotel." Our old friend, Longsdorf, is also still at the old stand, in the "ancient borough," and keeps as good a house as ever.

☞The Mississippi Legislature met on the 20th, and instructed Governor Clarke to appoint commissioners to Washington to consult President Johnson in relation to a return of the State to the Union.

☞An election was held in St. Clair tp., on Saturday last, to decide whether the place of election should be changed from Gideon D. Trout's to Griffith's School House. A large majority was given in favor of the change.

☞Mr. Loyer, the newly appointed Postmaster at this place, took possession of his office, on Monday last. Mr. Loyer has fitted up the office rooms with excellent taste and in a most convenient manner. He has also adopted some new rules of which we decidedly approve; for instance, keeping closed doors until the mail is changed and excluding boys and loafers from the office.

☞Farmers should not fail to read the very liberal offers made by Mr. Hartley, in to day's paper. His selection of farm machinery is, perhaps, as good as can be made in the whole country, and to those who are holding off in expectation of a further decline in prices, his offer is a "settler."

☞We understand that a number of Bedford county volunteers will soon be discharged from the service and return to their homes. These veterans should have an appropriate reception given them and we hope that our citizens, irrespective of party, will signify their appreciation of the gallantry of these brave men, by some suitable testimonial of regard for their services.

President Johnson on Negro Suffrage.

President Johnson gave yesterday a proof of the sincerity and circumspectness with which, in his frequent addresses during the first few days after his accession, he declared that his past record was the key to his future course. In reply to a delegation who called on him, yesterday, the President said that the question of negro suffrage ought to be left to the decision of the loyal white population of the States interested. This is consonant both with his record as a State rights Democrat and his action as Military Governor of Tennessee. The new Constitution of Tennessee, formed under his auspices, and in the adoption of which he had the rights of a citizen of the State, excludes negroes not only from voting but from testifying in courts of justice. Out of Tennessee, and as President of the United States, he can speak only in the character of a Federal officer; and as a Federal officer, bound by the Constitution, he had no choice but to dispose of the general question of negro suffrage precisely as his speech yesterday shows that he has decided to do. It is a matter not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and President Johnson remits it to the States.

The only argument which seems even plausible in favor of the Federal Government transcending its authority and conferring the elective franchise upon the negroes, is, that their votes are needed as a counterpoise to the disloyal proclivities of the Southern whites. We deem it fortunate that we have a loyal Southern man, thoroughly acquainted with his section, for President. He is competent to judge what will do in the South, and what will not. But his sound judgment and resolute patriotism are a still better guarantee that the South will not be surrendered to disloyal rule. Negro suffrage is not needed as a counterpoise to white disloyalty, for the entirely sufficient reason that disloyal whites are to be allowed no access to the ballot-box. If the loyal whites admit negroes to the suffrage it will probably be for some other reason than as a check upon their own dangerous proclivities.—*World.*

President Johnson, the Radicals, and a New Democratic Movement.

From the Metropolitan Record.

There is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Radicals with the course of the President, and they are inclined to treat his policy with distrust, notwithstanding his startling proclamation against Jefferson Davis, and his reiterated denunciations of "traitors" and "treason." He is a Southern man still, and that in itself is a crime that they can hardly forgive, but to which they would extend their toleration if, like the late President, he would fall into their schemes and designs. Mr. Johnson, however, it appears, is not exactly that kind of man. He is neither plastic, nor ductile, nor malleable. He cannot be shaped to their fashion. He has a peculiar bent, and that bent don't suit them. He is too fond of referring to antecedents that sound unpleasant in their ears, particularly when they bring to mind that those antecedents are nearly all Democratic in their character.

But their are other reasons why President Johnson should fall into disfavor with the Radicals. He has ignored some of their pets, and, it is said, manifests a decided leaning towards a liberal policy. In addition to this, we are told that he intends making some changes in his Cabinet, and that those who are to be removed will be replaced by moderate and conservative men. Then there are vague misgivings that he proposes to so shape his policy as to bring the whole Democratic Party, or what is called the Democratic Party, of the country, to his support at the next Presidential election. At present he is, so to speak, merely an *accidental* President; the next time he will be an *elected* one, if it be in his power to secure the required majority. But how is that majority to be obtained? Will it be through the support of the Radicals? He is too shrewd a politician not to see that the Abolition, or Republican party is broken up, demoralized, disorganized; that their triumph has been their ruin. He knows that, despite their success in the present war, their official corruption, which has never been equalled by any party, has made them obnoxious to the people; and he knows also that with their help he never can hope to restore perfect peace to the country. No man, we believe, so fully understands the position in which he is placed, and we trust he will have the courage and the resolution to boldly face the difficulties of that position, and overcome them by breaking off with the Republican Party whenever he finds himself sufficiently secure to adopt such a course.

It is rumored that it is the intention of the President to reorganize the Democratic Party, and, in this State, a movement, we understand, intended to be a co-operative one, is in serious contemplation. What is left of the principles of the party is to be resuscitated, and all the conservative elements that are at present floating about without any definite aim or purpose are to be gathered up and moulded into a great organization. We presume that the moderate Republicans will be accepted, and we have no doubt that the platform, if there be a platform, will be one of the most curious specimens of political mosaics that has ever been presented for the consideration of our voting population. We shall not pretend to say what shall be its design, or pattern, but we have an idea that it will be fearfully and wonderfully made. That such an organization can be "got up" we have no doubt, and as the support of the South will be necessary for its success, we are of the opinion that it will hold out what it will consider favorable terms to the Southern voters.

Now, the question arises, is any other kind of a party possible at the present time? Could any party with sharply defined principles, with a strictly Democratic platform, such as used to be presented to the people years ago, be expected to obtain popular support. We doubt if such a platform would even be tolerated, not to speak of its being acceptable. Under these circumstances, the great object of all true friends of the South should be to sustain, without regard to former party predilections, that organization which comes nearest to the old Democratic standard of principles, and which boldly declares itself in opposition to the radical policy of confiscation and in favor of a restoration of all the Southern States to their rights under the Constitution.

If such a platform should be agreed to by Mr. Johnson and his advisers, his election might be regarded as among the certainties of the future. One thing he must do, he must depend upon some other support than that which the Radicals can give him, and the sooner he gets rid of them the better for his future prospects. That the Abolitionists are becoming dissatisfied is a favorable sign, and the report that he intends to change his Cabinet, removing the Radical members for Conservative men, is an indication, that he is expected to take such a step.

As to the Southern people themselves their first object must be *to get hold of their own State and Municipal Governments, and, through the power thus obtained, to exercise a controlling influence on political parties in the North.* Efforts will, of course, be made to prevent the return to power of the Southern Democracy; and all the elements of opposition will be combined together in the attempt to deprive them of their political rights; but the success of these efforts will have to depend on the support which they receive from Washington, and if President Johnson is really and sincerely desirous of setting aside the Republican party he will give them "the cold shoulder," and decline to support them in their infamous warfare upon the Southern people. Whatever course he may decide upon; looking to the overthrow of the Radicals, there is little time to lose. He must fully open up the South to trade and commerce, he must withdraw all restrictions upon their politics and political rights as well as upon the business and business interests of the South.

One More Step to a Perfected Union.

We are unqualifiedly rejoiced that we were able yesterday to lay before our readers the proclamation of President Johnson which raises the blockade, hitherto held upon all the ports in the Southern States, from all commercial ports with the exception of those in Texas. If any further evidence had been required to prove that Andrew Johnson was still true to his old record, the maintenance of the rights and a jealous care for the best interests of the *people*, this proclamation supplies it.

Fully appreciating the wants of both sections, add realizing how potent a bond of re-union would be uninterrupted commercial intercourse between the North and South, no sooner did wisdom see the first hour when it were well that restrictions upon such intercourse should be removed than it has been done. Under the free interchange of opinion, and from the mutual advantages arising from this order, it will not be long ere the fullest and freest harmony will exist, and both sections be welded together by the adamantine links of interest, not to mention the still stronger bond of old associations and a common heritage in the glorious memories of the Past.

And as the war is at length ended—as all armed resistance to legitimate authority has vanished, the attempt to exercise the privileges of belligerent rights is justly deemed piracy, and declared liable to punishment as such. Coming out of the throes of our giant struggle with the national life of the Republic invigorated and the full power of unparalleled strength in force, it is absolutely necessary for the vindication of her honor that all attempts by foreigners to insult or to defraud the national existence in this manner should be thus instantly and promptly checked.

The proclamation further removes *all* restrictions, save such as are inseparable from a due execution of the Internal Revenue laws, upon intercourse, commercial or otherwise, with all the country east of the Mississippi. For this prompt and speedy attention to the interests and prosperity of the people, President Johnson deserves the warmest commendation. True to the old instincts of his political faith, and guided by the unvarying principles of Democracy now as in former days, he is practically engaged in demonstrating the wisdom of that political faith by these official acts, whose effects are so pregnant with good for the entire nation. The whole country will realize speedily and benignantly the beneficent results of this wise, prudent and commendable policy of the President.—*Constitutional Union.*

Weitzel's Order Respecting the Virginia Legislature.

The following piece of history appeared in a Washington paper of the 25th, intended, no doubt, as a relief for General Weitzel, who, it was said by the radical press, had acted in the matter without Executive authority:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, April 6, 1865.—*Major-General Weitzel, Richmond, Va.:* It has been intimated to me that the gentlemen who have acted as the Legislature of Virginia in support of the rebellion may now desire to assemble at Richmond, and take measures to withdraw the Virginia troops and other support from resistance to the General Government.

"If they attempt it, give them permission and protection until, if at all, they attempt some action hostile to the United States, in which case you will notify them, giving them reasonable time to leave, and at the end of which time arrest any who remain. Allow Judge Campbell to see this, but do not make it public. Yours, &c.,

"(Signed) A. LINCOLN."

It is stated that Gen. Weitzel received the order through the hands of Senator Wilkinson, on the morning of the 7th of April; that Weitzel saw the committee, who prepared a call, which he approved for publication. On the 12th, however, Weitzel received a telegram from the President in Washington to annul the call, as the necessity for it had passed.

Gen. Sherman's Letter To Col. Bowman.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 19.—Dear Bowman:—I am just arrived. All my army will be in to-day. I have been lost to the world in the woods for some time. Yet on arriving at the "settlements" found I have made quite a stir among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me.

I have made frequent official reports of my official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, whilst the most ridiculous nonsense has been industriously spread abroad through all the newspapers. Well! you know what importance I attach to such matters, and that I have been too long fighting with real Rebels with muskets in their hands to be scared by mere non-combatants, no matter how high their civil rank or station.

It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead, but cowards and laggards always do. I cannot now recall the act, but Shakspeare records how "Falstaff," the prince of cowards and wits, rising from a figured death, stabbed again the dead "Percy," and carried the carcass aloft in triumph to prove his valor. So now when the Rebellion in our land is dead, many "Falstaffs" appear to brandish the evidence of their valor and seek to win applause, and to appropriate honors for deeds that never were done.

As to myself, I ask no popularity, no reward, but I *dare* the War Department to publish my official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been malignantly turned against me.

I do want peace and security, and the return to law and justice from Maine to the Rio Grande; and if it does not exist now substantially, it is for state reasons beyond my comprehension.

It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the Government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the Federal courts; but it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offense to an enlightened and free people. But when men choose to slander and injure others, they can easily invent the facts for the purpose, when the proposed victim is far away, engaged in public service of their own bidding. But there is consolation in knowing that although truth lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have perseverance enough to get to that bottom.

Yours, truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

A Present Declined.

President Johnson declines to accept the coach, span of horses, harness, etc., proffered to him by citizens of New York, in the following admirable letter, which cannot fail but give a favorable impression of the President's dignity and integrity:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 22.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your very complimentary note, dated New York, May 17, 1865, wherein you request my acceptance of a coach, span of horses, harness, etc., as a token of your high appreciation of my public course.

While I fully appreciate the purity of your motives in thus tendering to me such substantial evidence of your regard and esteem, I am compelled, solely from the convictions of duty I have ever held in reference to the acceptance of presents by those occupying high official positions, to decline the offerings of kind and loyal friends.

The retention of the parchment conveying your sentiments, and the autographs of those who were pleased to unite in this manifestation of regard, is a favor I would ask; and I assure you, gentlemen, I shall regard it as one of the highest marks of respect from any portion of my fellow citizens.

Trusting that I shall continue to merit your confidence and esteem in the discharge of the high and important duties upon which I have but just entered, and with the best wishes for your health, etc., individually,

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Correspondence between General Halleck and Sherman.

General Halleck to General Sherman:

As you will be in Richmond in a few days, allow me to offer you the hospitalities of my house here, where I shall be gratified to receive you and contribute to make your sojourn here agreeable.

General Sherman to General Halleck:

Your proffered hospitality is respectfully declined. I had hoped to pass through Richmond without the painful necessity of meeting you. Your recent advisory despatch to the War Department is sufficient explanation.

General Halleck to General Sherman:

I regret your declining my invitation, and the unfriendly spirit manifested in your note. If you knew the feeling in which you are held at the War Department in reference to your agreement with Johnson, you would appreciate the motive of my despatch to which you refer. Permit me to assure you of my kind feeling toward you personally, and my high admiration for your services.

General Sherman to General Halleck:

I think I understand both the circumstances and the men sufficiently well to appreciate the motives of your despatch. Both you and Mr. Stanton sent me warning to beware of assassins. I did not then know that the authors of the warning were themselves the assassins I had to fear.

The Amnesty Oath.

It is generally known that paroled prisoners, and other persons returning from the South, are required, as a condition precedent to their remaining among us, to subscribe to what is popularly known as the Amnesty Oath. As there are many who are entirely ignorant of the terms in which the oath is couched, we reproduce it for their better information. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

I, —— ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God.

—— ——

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Baltimore, this —— day of ——, A. D., 1865.

The News.

General Schofield, commanding in North Carolina, has issued an order for the government of freedmen in his department. The order declares the former masters guardians of minor, aged and infirm negroes who are without relations capable of supporting them; forbids all able bodied negroes to leave their homes or live in idleness, so as to compel others to maintain their parents, children or younger brothers or sisters; allows adults free from the above obligations to seek employment wherever they please, and leaves employers and servants to agree upon the wages to be paid. Officers are to be appointed in each district to carry out the provisions of this order.

On Thursday an election was held in Virginia for members of the Legislature. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that "the disunionists swept Virginia as far as known. In the Alexandria district, William Dulany, Fairfax Court House, who has a bitter hatred to the Union and became a cripple in the rebel service, has been elected to the Senate, and J. A. English, no less bitter, to the House. English took the oath of allegiance only the night before he announced himself as a candidate."

The Surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Rebel Forces.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 8:30 P. M.

Major General Dix:

A despatch from General Canby, dated at New Orleans yesterday, the 26th inst., states arrangements for the surrender of the rebel forces in trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded.

They include the men and material of both the army and the navy. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Sec'y of War.

—MARRIED—

MILLER—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Martin L. Miller and Miss Caroline, daughter of Caspar Smith, both of this county.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

Your Licenses for 1865 are now ready and must be lifted on or before July 1st, or they will be left with an officer for Collection. J. B. FARQUHAR,
June 2, 1865. Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of one half per cent. was declared by the Managers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Company, on the 8th day of May, payable on demand.
June 2, 1865. A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS

For roofing the bridge at George Road's Mill in Liberty township, will be received at the Commissioners' Office up to June 21st, 1865. Said bridge is 225 feet long and 15 feet wide. Proposals to be sent to the Clerk at the office in Bedford.

By order of the Commissioners.
June 2, 1865. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

Important Notice.

TO TAX COLLECTORS.

All Tax Collectors for 1864 and previous years, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of their duplicates. The Commissioners have directed me to issue executions against all Collectors above specified, whose duplicates remain unsettled by the 4th day of September next.

E. F. KERR, Att'y to Commissioners.
June 2, 1865.

Announcements.

[Rates for announcing candidates: District Attorney, $3.00; Treasurer, $3.00; Associate Judge, $2.00; Commissioner, $2.00; Poor Director, $1.00; Auditor, $1.00; cash, in advance.]

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce JOHN PALMER, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce E. F. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

TREASURER.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce GEORGE MARDORFF, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS: Please announce WILLIAM BOWLES, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce DANIEL BORDER, of Bedford Borough as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS: You will please announce ROBERT STECKMAN, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce JOHN A. MOWRY, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS:—Please announce GEORGE SMOUSE, Jr., of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce MICHAEL S. RITCHEY, Esq., of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

Bedford Markets.

[Corrected weekly by J. B. Farquhar.]

Flour, per barrel,	$8 50	Potatoes, per bus.	.50
Wheat, per bush.	1 50	Eggs, per dozen,	.15
Rye, per bush 1.	1 25	Butter, per lb.	.20
Corn, per bushel,	1 00	Lard, per lb.	.20
Oats, per bushel,	65	Bacon, per lb.	.20

To Die in a Bad Cause

as those who fall in the rebel ranks undoubtedly do, is foolish. But on the other hand

Dyeing for a Good Cause

as those who are wise and prudent enough to remedy the defects of nature with

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

are doing every day, in every City of the Union, is eminently praiseworthy. This peaceful revolution is going on throughout the whole land, and thus beauty and harmony supplant homeliness and incongruity. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [May 5—1m

CAUTION FROM THE

AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great number, calculated by their utter worthlessness to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches.

The FIRST has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name "APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name "P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name "WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the 'Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass.,' —no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the 'Soldier's Watch.' Others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. BARTLEY," instead of our "P. S. Bartlett;" besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles CALLED watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
182 Broadway, New York.

May 5, 1865—1m.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.
Feb. 3, 1865—6m

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.
February 3, 1865—6m.

FARM MACHINERY.

Extraordinary Inducements!

Having on hand a large assortment of the *"Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters and Crushers,"*

I will give them out to reliable farmers payable 1st of January next, at whatever the price may be at the factory at that time, with freight to Bedford only added.

ALSO,

I will sell the "FARMER MOWERS" warranted equal to the best in the World, at the following rates (at option of buyer at time of purchase) viz: $150,00, payable 1st of September next, or 100 Bushels of wheat to be delivered on or before 1st December next; or at whatever the prices may be at the factory in 1866, interest and freight only added. As over

100 Of these Mowers

are now in use in Bedford and Somerset Counties, they need no further recommendation. Send in your orders soon for Mowers as many are already engaged.

ALSO—FOR SALE

2 Wood and Parson's Improved Self Raking Reapers and Mowers Combined, warranted in full, at $200.00 each,

WM. HARTLEY, Bedford Pa.

June 2, 1865.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Great Reduction of Prices.

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine Shop, in Bedford, the combined Buckeye Mower and Reaper, with dropper, at $235
Combined do. with Reel $225
Combined do. without Reel $210
No. 1, Mower $185
No. 2, or Junior Mower $160

Now is the time for farmers to buy. There will be no further reductions in prices this season.

PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

June 2,—2m.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Every body in search of

BARGAINS.

is respectfully invited to give us a call.

June 2, 1865.

NEW CARPETINGS.

1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,

250 *Yards Canton Matting,*

500 *yds 4, 5, 6, 8, Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 2, 1865.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.58 p. m.

Accommodation, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 9.25 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12.35 p. m.

Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon, at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.10 a. m.

Accommodation, southward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 p. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 7.10 p. m.

A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford County will let, on the premises, on Friday, June 2d, 1865, to the lowest and best bidder, a Bridge to be built across the Shawnee Run, at Statler's Mill, in Napier township. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office of John P. Reed, or on the premises on day of sale. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

May 12, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Leonard Clites, late of Southampton township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

DAVID L. RICE,
May 26—6t* Adm'r.

D. W. AMOS' HORSE RAKE.

PATENTED JANUARY 12, 1864.

This Rake combines greater improvements, and more effective capabilities, than any ever before offered to the Agriculturist.

As the teeth are elevated and depressed by the foot of the driver, his hands are left free to guide his team with precision, and keep it under perfect control.

As each rake-tooth is capable of an independent vertical movement, the rake will operate perfectly over the most *uneven surface* with a uniform pressure; and will, consequently,

RAKE GRAIN & GRASS PERFECTLY CLEAN.

This rake is solidly constructed of durable materials, and is so simple and direct in its operation that any boy who can manage a horse in harness can, with this Rake, do perfect work.

Agents wanted in every county seat throughout the State to sell this HORSE RAKE.

Having lately made new improvements I feel confident that I can give full satisfaction to farmers generally. I would refer the public to Hon. Job Mann, Asa Stiver, John James, Adam Dibert, Samuel Boor, Michael Dibert, Isaac Imler, Charles M. Colvin, W. P. Mickel, and others who have used this Rake.

☞For further information as to license, sale, or use of this Patent, address

DANIEL W. AMOS,
May 26, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

Bedford County, ss:

SEAL. At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, dec'd, viz: Mary Ann, intermarried with Peter F. Lehman, of Juniata township, Sophie, intermarried with John H. Wertz, of Harrison township, Susan, intermarried with Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township, Catharine, intermarried with William Aaron, of Venango county, Pa., Hester, intermarried with Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township, and David H. Miller, of Harrison township. And, also, Elizabeth Miller of Bedford township, Susan, intermarried with George Leidig, of Londonderry township, and John S. Miller, a minor, of Harrison township, these three being children and heirs of Sarah, a daughter now deceased; To be and appear at our Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

May 12—4t

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES.

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD BEARING BONDS

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent	*per day on a*	$50	*note.*	
Two cents	"	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

May 12, 1865—2m.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and First National Bank of Huntingdon.

GREAT SALE OF WATCHES & JEWELRY,

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,

[Agents for the Manufacturers,]

No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:—

100	Gold Hunting Case Watches, each	$125 00
100	" Watches, various styles, each	75 00
200	" Ladies' Gold Watches "	50 00
500	Silver Watches each	$20 00 to 35 00
6,000	latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to 20 00
5,500	Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to 20 00
4,000	California diamond ear drops	5 00 to 10 00
3,000	Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to 10 00
2,000	California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to 10 00
2,000	Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to 10 00
2,500	Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to 20 00
3,000	Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to 10 00
2,000	Cameo Brooches	5 00 to 20 00
3,000	Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to 6 00
2,000	Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to 15 00
6,000	Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to 10 00
4,000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to 10 00
3,000	Studs & Sleeve Buttons, *in sets*	3 00 to 10 00
5,000	Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to 8 00
10,000	plain and engraved rings	2 50 to 10 00
8,000	Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to 10 00
15,000	sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to 12 00
5,000	Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to 8 00
2,000	sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to 6 00
2,000	Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to 25 00
1,000	Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	5 00 to 10 00
2,000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to 6 00
10,000	Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to 3 00
10,000	Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to 6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.
May 19—6m P. O. Box 4270.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, 1865—1y

Bedford County, ss:

SEAL. At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, deceased, to wit: Malinda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Joseph, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, George, living in Bedford county, Pa., John, Jeremiah and Ellen, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st Monday (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

May 19—4t

Notice in Partition.

By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd., to wit: One tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, with all the necessary improvements, adjoining lands of Christian Hoffman, Abraham Keagy, Josiah S. Elder, and others; also, one other piece of land containing thirty acres more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Hipple, Jacob Zeigler and others, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Samuel Carper are, 1, John Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 2, Frederick Carper, 3, Jacob Carper, 4, Polly, wife of John Keagy, the last mentioned three of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa., 5, Philip Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 6, Christopher Carper, the petitioner; 7, Samuel Carper, of Fulton county, Illinois; 8, Christiana, wife of Thomas Doshari, of Decatur county, Illinois; 9. Elizabeth, wife of John Berkstresser, 10, Catharine, wife of Daniel Frederick, the last mentioned two of Bureau county, Illinois, and, 11, Margaret, wife of Jacob Smith, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 19, 1865.

1865. READ, 1865.

AND

HAND TO YOUR NEIGHBOR!

PROSPECTUS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AGE. 1865.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY MORNING JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Union, The Constitution,

AND THE

Enforcement of the Laws.

The Publishers of THE PHILADELPHIA AGE invite the earnest attention of business men, thinking men, literary men, and all who are interested in the various occupations and pursuits of life, to the DAILY and WEEKLY editions of their Journal.

THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY AGE,

Which advocates the principles and policy of the Democratic party, is issued every morning, (Sundays excepted,) and CONTAINS THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD; with carefully prepared articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions and affairs of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subject is of general interest and importance.

No event of any importance occurs in any part of the country without being fully and promptly telegraphed to and published promptly in its columns. *It has all the despatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers is instantly telegraphed, from whatever point the steamers first touch.*

Terms—*Ten Dollars, per annum, for a single copy; Five Dollars, for six months; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, for three months; and for any less time, at the rate of One Dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance.*

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY AGE,

Is a complete compendium of the NEWS OF THE WEEK, and contains the chief Editorials, the Prices Current and Market Reports, Stock Quotations, Intelligence for Farmers, Correspondence, and General News Matter published in the DAILY AGE. It also contains a great variety of other literary and miscellaneous matter, including Tales, Sketches, Biography, Facetiæ, and Poetry, rendering it in all respects A FIRST CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Literary man, and all classes of readers. It has, in fact, every character of a LIVE NEWSPAPER, fitted for the Counting House, the Workshop, the Fireside, and the General Reader.

The Weekly Age is mailed in season to reach all parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, on or before Saturday of each week.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum for a single copy; One Dollar for six months, and Sixty Cents for three months. One copy gratis will be sent for one year to the person forwarding us twenty yearly subscribers paid in advance. No paper will be sent until the subscription is paid.

Specimen copies of the above papers sent gratis to any address, on application.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the PHILADELPHIA AGE, which is steadily and rapidly growing, makes it at least as valuable a medium for advertising as any other commercial and business newspaper in *Philadelphia*; and the fact that it reaches a large class of conservative readers, scattered over a vast extent of country, who do not take any other Philadelphia paper, commends it to an extraordinary degree, as a means of communicating with the public not possessed by any other journal published in this city.

THE AGE IS NOW ESTABLISHED ON A SURE AND PERMANENT FOUNDATION. The publishers could easily fill their columns with the unsought and most liberal commendations of the press throughout the country; but they prefer that it should stand altogether upon claims to public confidence well-known and established. It will be, as heretofore, the supporter of true National, Conservative, Democratic, Union principles, opposed alike to radicalism and fanaticism in every form, and devoted to the maintenance of Good Government, Law and Order. The revival of all the business relations of the country, consequent upon the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of peace, will enable the Publishers to make a number of improvements in the various departments of this journal, and they, therefore, respectfully solicit the support of all who wish to secure one of the best Commercial, Literary, Business and Family newspapers in the country.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Address,

GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,
430 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Bedford County, ss:

SEAL. At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Points, late of Union township, dec'd., presented a petition setting forth that the said Catharine Points lately died intestate, leaving neither husband nor issue, but leaving the following collateral heirs, to wit: David Points, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Samuel Points, residing in Butte county, Oregon, John Points, residing in Berkley county, Virginia, Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkhimer, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Daniel Points, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, Henry Points, residing in De Kalb county, Indiana, and George W. Points, petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Pa., that said intestate died seized in her demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Alexander McGrigor, Esq., Joseph M. Taylor and others, containing about 29 acres, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition, on the premises, on FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 26, 1865.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

BEDFORD CO. MUTUAL OIL COMPANY.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock $150,000, Par Value $1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Islands Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells. The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territory of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-floor, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases, boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

PRESIDENT,

JAMES B. FARQUHAR.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS,

WILLIAM MASTERS,
HENRY F. SMITH,
J. HENRY SCHELL,
B. F. MEYERS,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
F. D. BEEGLE.

☞Persons desiring Stock in this Company will please call immediately upon any one of the above named officers of the Company.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair township containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land.—There is a good

Log House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Small Frame Stable, and a good Spring House, with excellent water, near the House. Also, a fine YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine Peach and Cherry trees.

ALSO—ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, in same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

ALSO—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary outbuildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 5—3m St. Clairsville.

Notice of Inquisition.

Whereas, George W. Points, brother and heir at law of Catharine Points, late of Union township, dec'd., presented a petition setting forth that the said Catharine Points lately died intestate, leaving neither husband nor issue, but leaving the following collateral heirs, to wit: David Points, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Samuel Points, residing in Butte county, Oregon, John Points, residing in Berkley county, Virginia, Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkhimer, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Daniel Points, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, Henry Points, residing in De Kalb county, Indiana, and George W. Points, petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Pa., that said intestate died seized in her demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Alexander McGrigor, Esq., Joseph M. Taylor and others, containing about 29 acres, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition, on the premises, on FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 26, 1865.

New Skirt for 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IS

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS' BRADLEY & CAREY, (late J. L. & J. O. West,) SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

FOR SALE in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the "Duplex Elliptic Skirts."

April 7, 1865—13w

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Bedford Borough, for the year ending May 1, 1865.

JOHN H. RUSH, TREASURER,

In account with said Borough, Dr.

1864, To cash from former Treasurer,	$18 69
June 5, To cash from collector H. Nicodemus for 1863	80 00
To cash from H. Nicodemus	73 80
To cash from M. Reed, wood inspector, &c., from June 3, 1864, to March 9, 1865,	164 36
License of Circus Co.	10 00
1865, License of T. R. Gettys, Picture Wagon	5 00
April 20, cash of col. Nicodemus for '64,	452 07
	$863 92

CR.

By am't paid D. Border repairing hydrants	$00 75
" " repairing clock	20 00
M. Reed, putting frame round hay scales	7 83
Dr. B. F. Harry, glass for frame for draft	2 00
D. Defibaugh, 1st & 2d quarter salary as water master	37 50
J. Curboy salary as high constable	20 00
H. Nicodemus for money paid street orders	58 47
Rev. Benedict, for trees planted in square	18 10
J. R. Durborrow, in full for printing	11 00
A. Harman, soldering hydrant	6 10
E. F. Meyers, in full for printing	19 25
H. Nicodemus, bill of Dishong & Brightbill	5 20
J. Palmer, salary as clerk and legal advice	34 00
Walter Brown, work on street	31 87
D. Kauffman as auditor	1 50
L. Saupp "	1 50
U. H. Akers "	1 50
V. Steckman paying surveyor for plan of town	10 00
V. Steckman, laths, &c., for hay scales	9 68
Geo. Mardorff services at hay scales	3 75
Street orders	445 76
Treasurer's salary	20 00
D. Border repairing hydrant	5 00
J. W. Lingenfelter judgment of L. Agnew	5 87
	$776 63
Balance due borough	$87 29

Statement of Moneys due Bedford Borough, on the first day of May, 1865.

Due from John Boor, former weigh master	$9 43
" H. Nicodemus collector for 1864	367 43
Total	$404 19

The above is subject to exonerations and commissions.

We, the undersigned auditors of Bedford borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account of John H. Rush, Treasurer of said Borough, and find the same correct. We have also examined the account of M. Reed, Esq., Wood Inspector, &c., and find the same correct, and that the moneys paid over to the Treasurer by him amount to $164 36. Witness our hands this 12th day of May, 1865.

LEWIS SAUPP,
J. H. HUTTON,
R. R. SILL,
Auditors.

Attest—J. PALMER, Clerk.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH W. SLEEK, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE H. SLEEK,
May 12, 1865—6t Executor.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 300 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—3y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

M. A. POINTS,

*ATTORNEY A

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Eden, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for *general debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Stehler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the terrifying sores, and thus would wholly corrupt his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. Frantz, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too far obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution commences APRIL 12. The rates are reasonable. All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Devore, late of Londonderry tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CORNELIUS DEVORE,
ISAAC DEVORE,
April 28.—6ts. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Brallier, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bloody Run, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BENDER,
May 5—6t Adm'r.

Important to Farmers.

Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated

"FARMER MOWING MACHINES,"

before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $150, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Gum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY.
April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER!

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER,

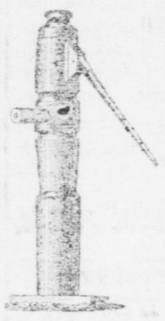
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA—Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 9, 1864—1y.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS,

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

FULLING AND CARDING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the friends and customers of the late Joseph W. Sleek, that the Fulling and Carding business formerly carried on by deceased, will be continued in the name of the subscriber. All kinds of work in this line done on short notice and at cheap rates.

GEORGE H. SLEEK.
New Paris, May 5—3ts.

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly reduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, WM. H. WEIMER, THOS. SAFFINGTON.

CRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL, D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 233 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them forthwith for settlement.

SAMUEL BASSLER, Adm'r.
April 28, 1865—6t

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of June, next, the real estate late of Henry Johnson, dec'd., consisting of a tract of land, held by improvement, containing 200 acres more or less, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Jacob Gordon and Daniel Tewell, about 5 acres under cultivation, with a double log house, log shoemaker shop, stable and spring house thereon erected. Terms CASH. The sale will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

THOMAS DONAHOE,
May 19. Adm'r.

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres, 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

BEFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April. 15, 1864.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease; and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equaled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*.*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poll-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

AND CATTLE

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Beast Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

NOW IN USE.

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

HORSES

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

CATTLE

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

HORSES

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

Now is your time to subscribe for our New PACIFIC MONTHLY, which we cheerfully commend to you as the Excelsior of all the

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

Employing and paying more for Literary talent than any other Magazine in the country, we flatter ourselves that no department of the PACIFIC MONTHLY will suffer neglect from the want of able and well known

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representing some of the principal shining lights of the Literary world. We shall make such additional engagements as circumstances may demand. Your special attention is called to our

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which are produced, without regard to expense, by an efficient *corps* of artists—at whose head stands BRIGHTLY and MCLENAN, unequalled as Designers and Engravers. We call the attention of the Public to the profusion of first class illustrations of the varied, novel and picturesque scenery and local views of the

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TERRITORIES

OF THE

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With descriptive views and reading matter, affording the most reliable and comprehensive medium in existence for full information in regard to California, Oregon, Nevada, and their contiguous and auriferous territories. The information we give in regard to the Pacific States, alone, is worth ten times the subscription price of our Magazine. The twelve numbers, a year's subscription, when neatly bound, affording two splendid volumes, suitable for the

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will abound with selections of Wit, Original Stories, Comic Sketches, and light Literature, culled from a well-garnered storehouse of fun, fact and incident, affording interesting light reading matter for the Parlor and the Fire-side.

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This Department of the Monthly, under the immediate supervision of MCLENAN, the celebrated Comic Delineator, will be found always rich in Wit, Merriment, and appropriate Design.

FASHION PLATES.

Having made special arrangements with Mme. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend our Monthly to their notice, as containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine published.

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Now is the time to subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish back numbers to such as do not subscribe in time for the January or February number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your subscriptions early. Our subscription price is

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR,

Payable in advance, upon the receipt of which our receipt, for the same, will be sent in return.

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As an additional inducement to subscribe early, we shall distribute among our subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large subscription list to compensate us for our liberality. These premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the golden wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

☞To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them *immediately*, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California coinage, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Fifty Paying Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Ten and a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Twenty-five Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Five Dollar and a Two-and-half Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Ten Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Three Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Five Paying subscriptions, we will send an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞We are, also, having made, a large quantity of valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for single subscribers, who send direct to the Office.

The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc.; and Gentlemen's Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cane-Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Crystalized Quartz Jewelry, (commonly known as California Diamond Jewelry.) The Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is made from the celebrated GOULD & CURRY and Ophir mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as mementos, as well as beautiful in appearance and design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, as above, to the PACIFIC MONTHLY, will be entitled to one of these articles for every subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

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